





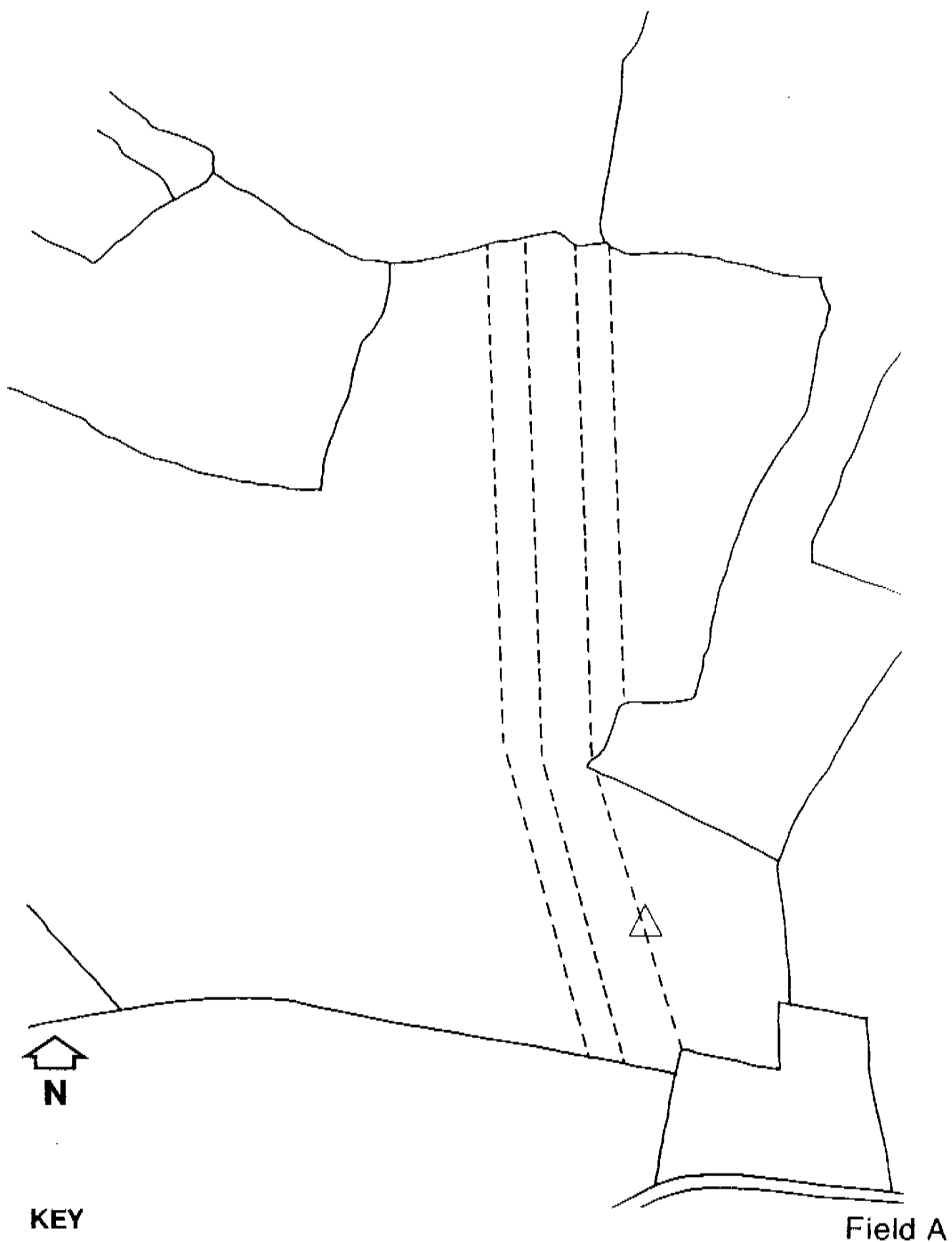
KEY

ROMAN TILE

-  1 sherd
-  2 sherds
-  3 sherds
-  4 sherds

Field A

FIGURE 2 c
Surface Collection Survey
Scale 1:2500

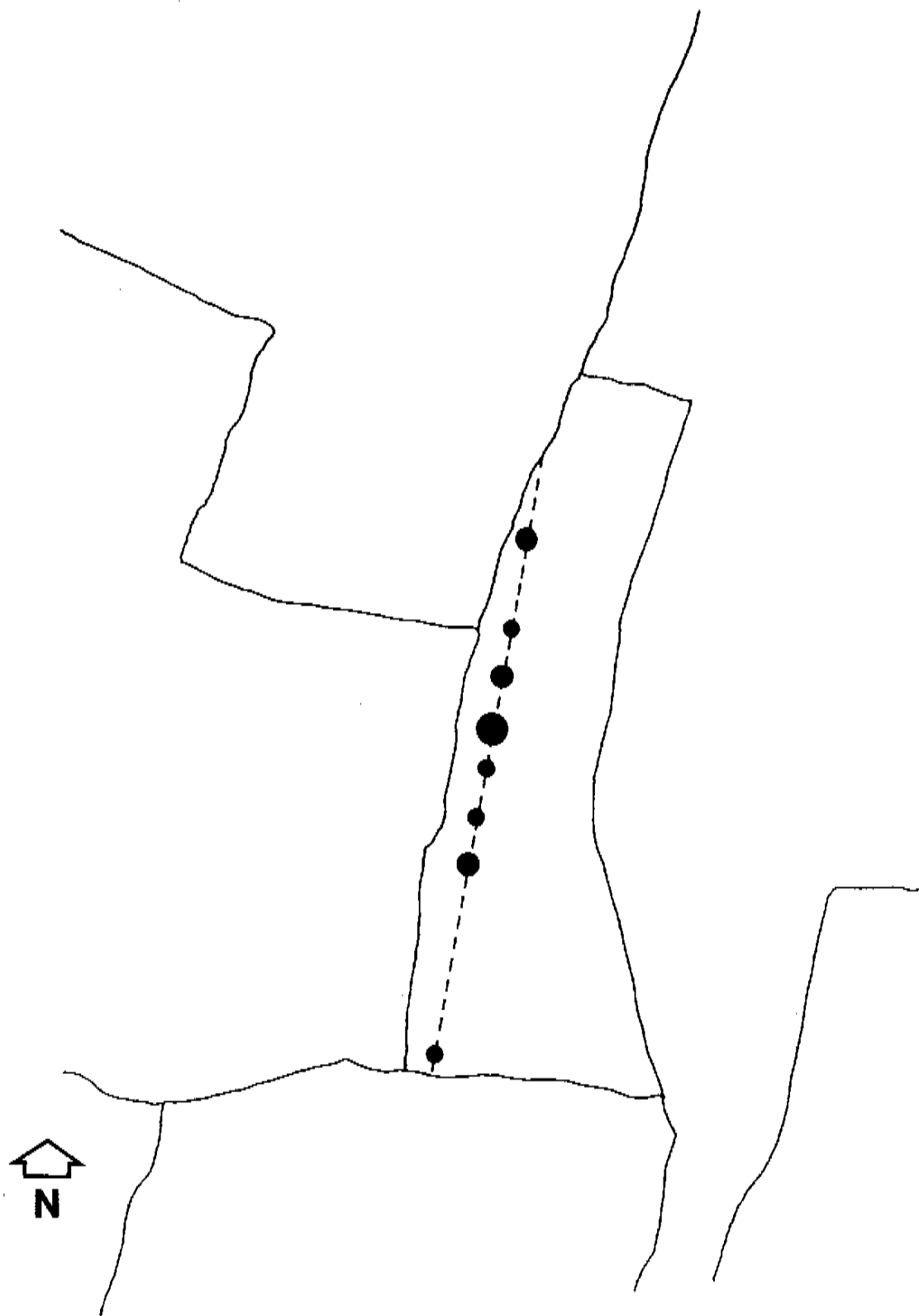


KEY

MEDIEVAL POTTERY

- △ 1-2 sherds
- △ 3 sherds
- △ 4 sherds
- △ 5 sherds

FIGURE 2d
Surface Collection Survey
Scale 1:2500



KEY

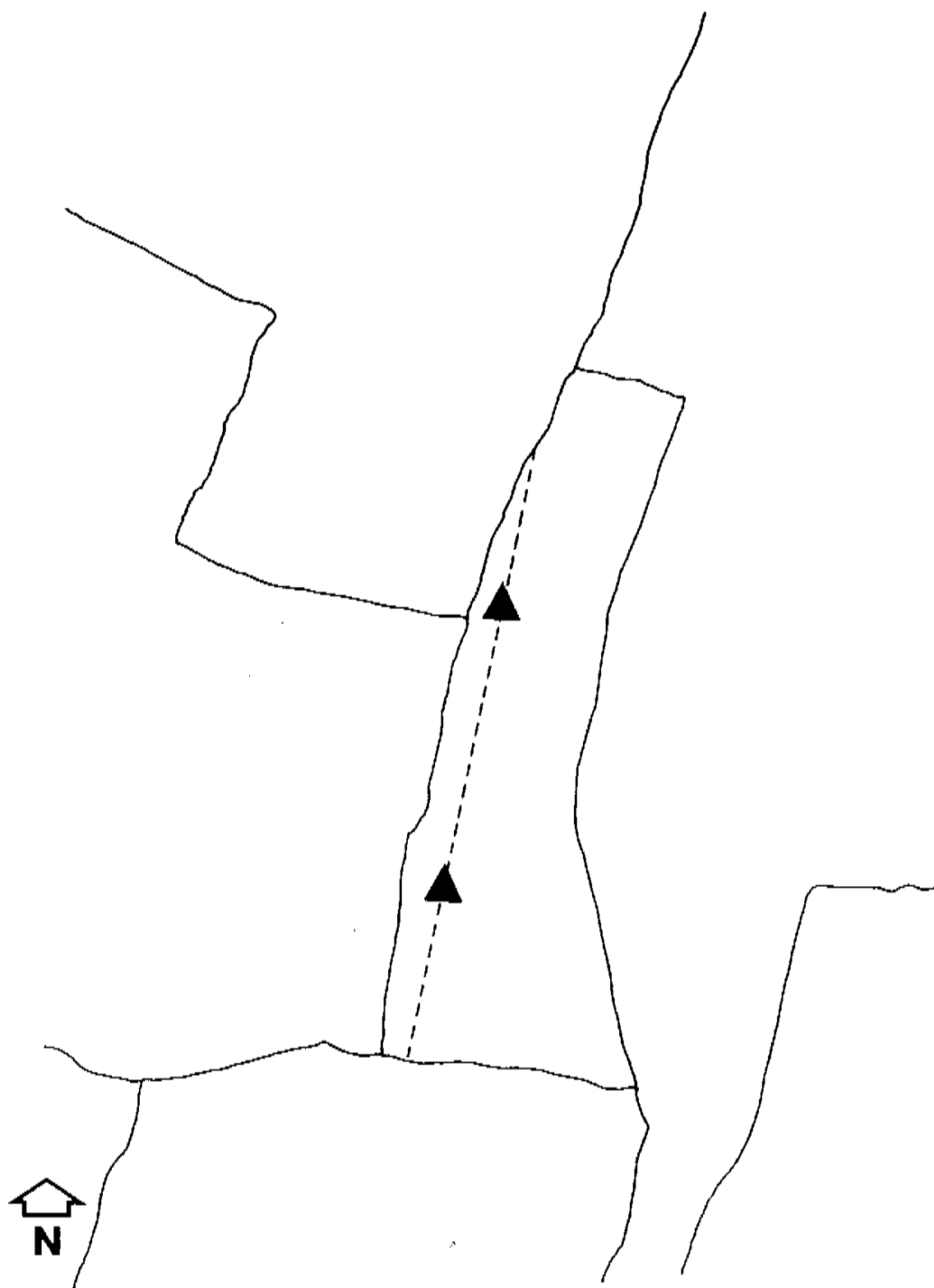
WORKED FLINT

- 1 flint
- 2 flints
- 3 flints
- 4-5 flints
- 6-7 flints

Field B

FIGURE 3 a
Surface Collection Survey

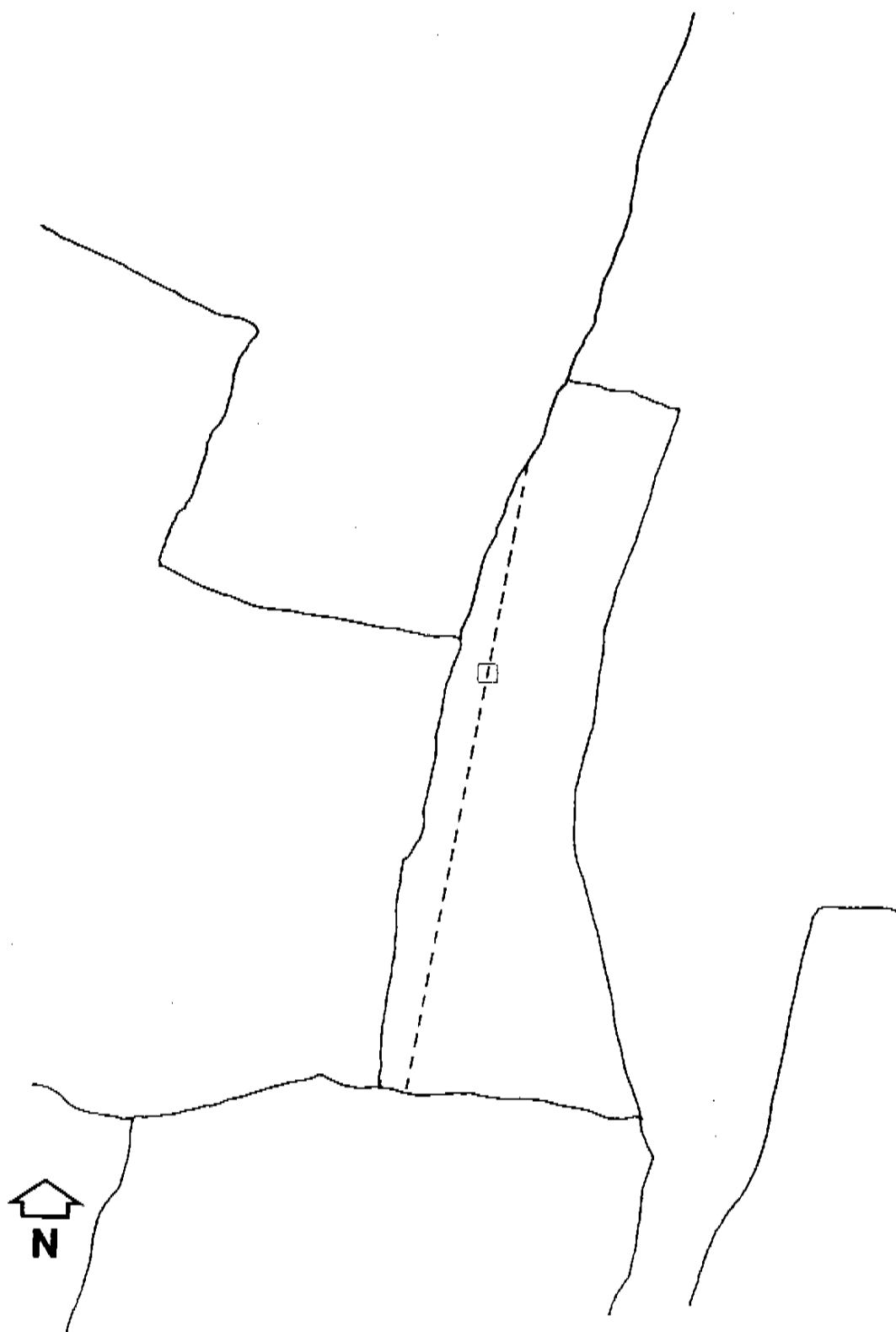
Scale 1:2500



KEY
ROMAN POTTERY





- ▲ 1 sherd
- ▲ 2 sherds
- ▲ 3 sherds

FIGURE 3 b
Surface Collection Survey
Scale 1:2500



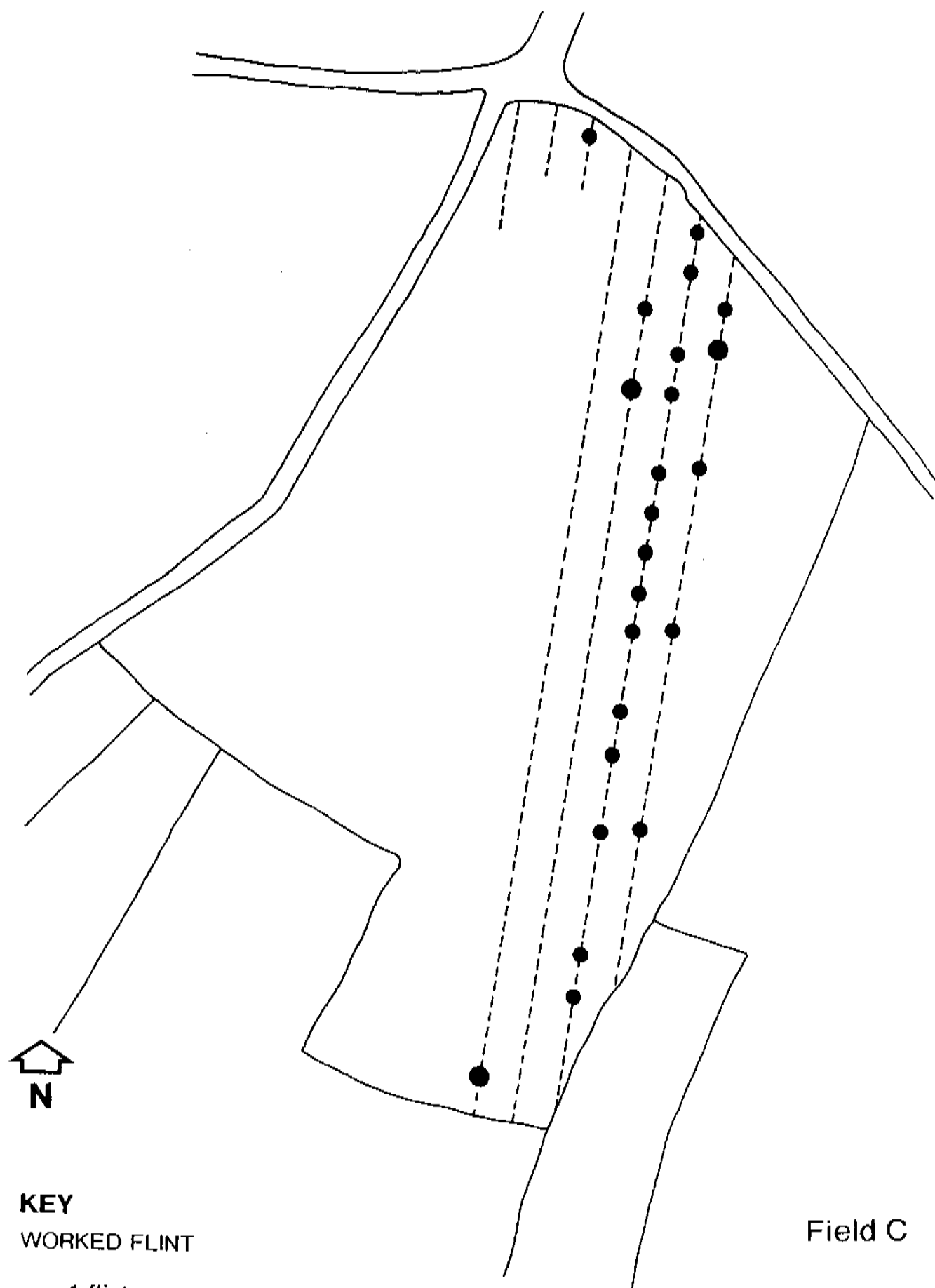
KEY

ROMAN TILE

-  1 sherd
-  2 sherds
-  3 sherds
-  4 sherds

Field B

FIGURE 3 c
Surface Collection Survey
Scale 1:2500

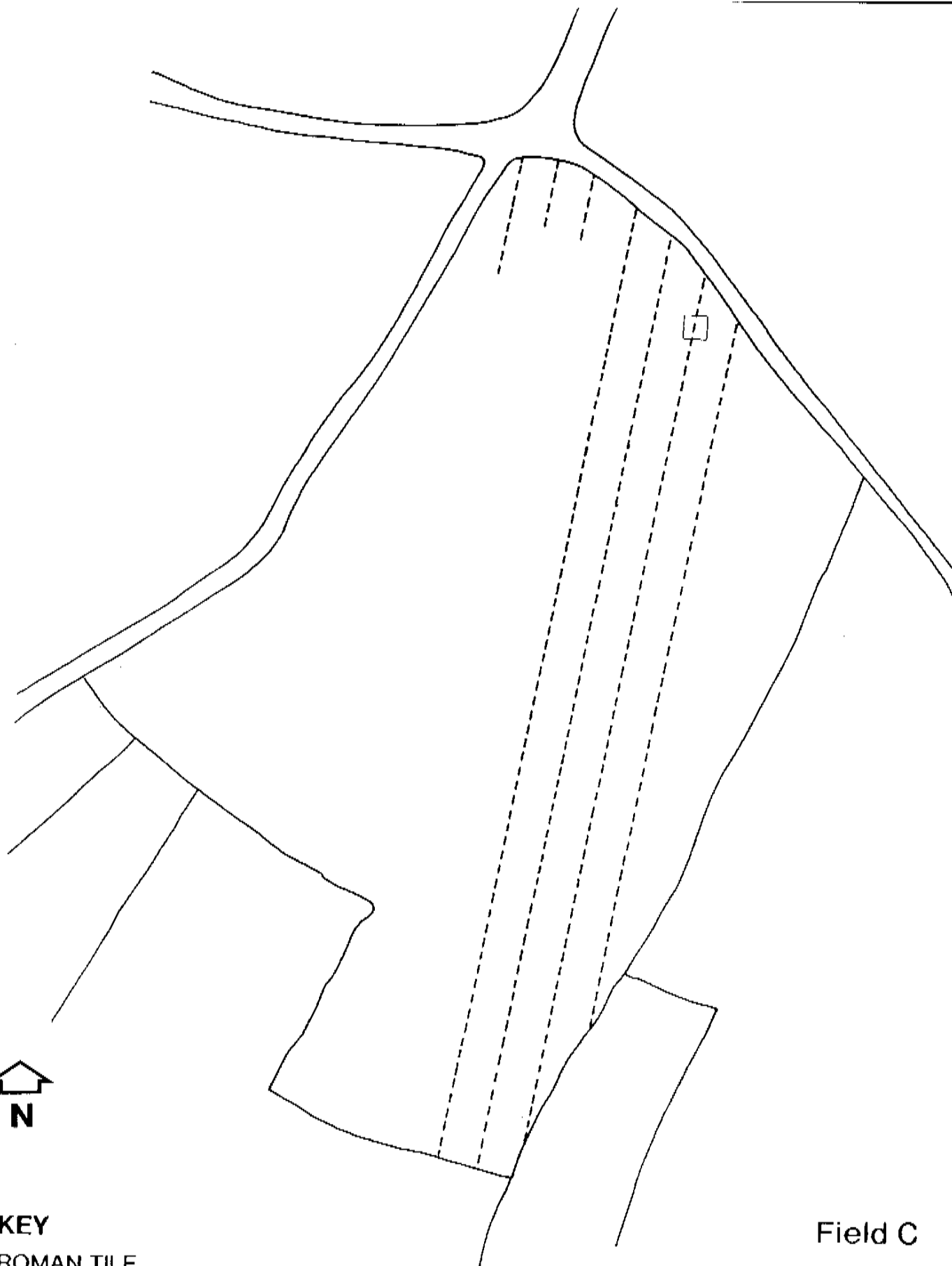




KEY

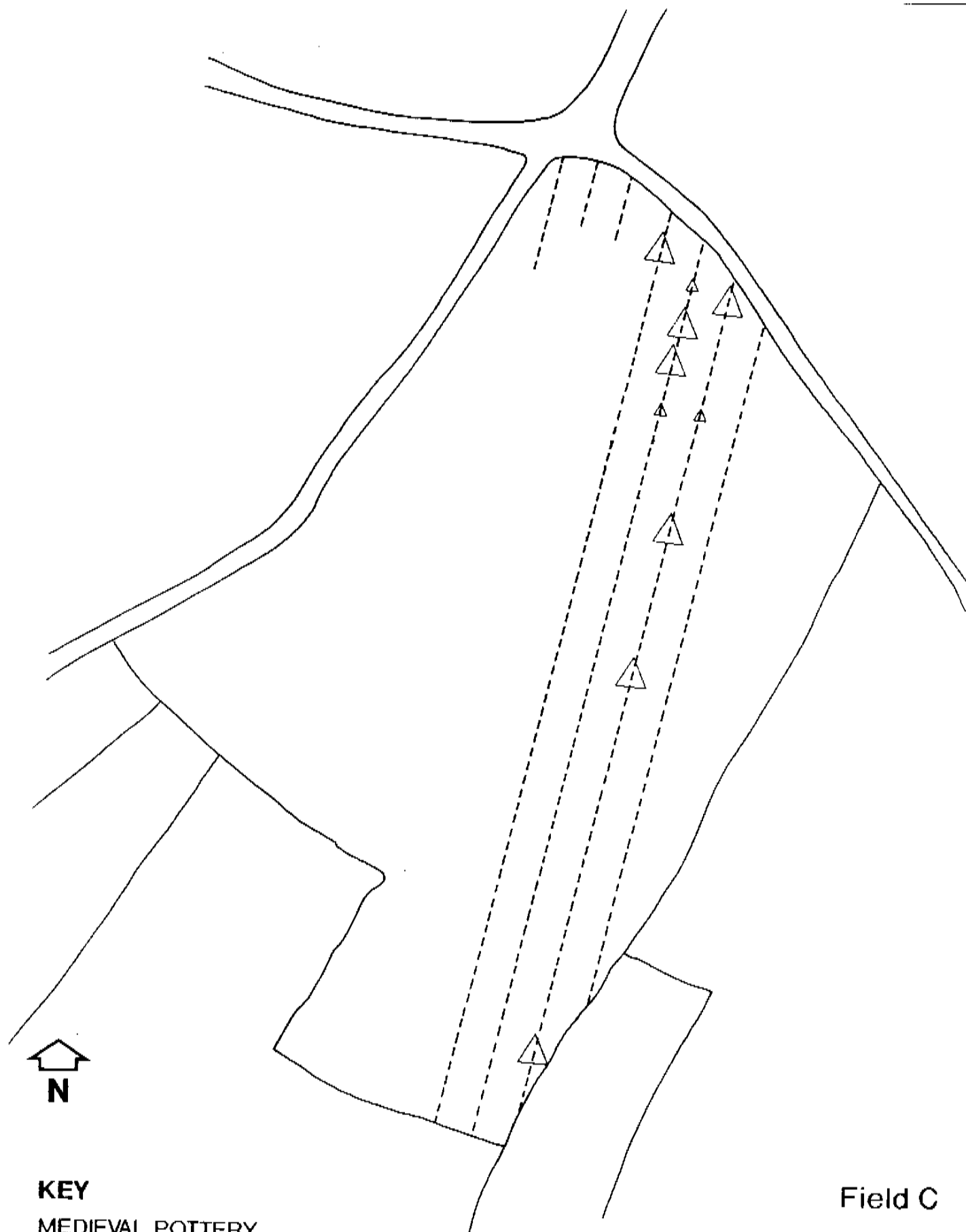
ROMAN TILE

- 1 sherd
- 2 sherds
- 3 sherds
- 4 sherds



Field C

FIGURE 4b
Surface Collection Survey
Scale 1:2500



KEY

MEDIEVAL POTTERY

- △ 1-2 sherds
- △ 3 sherds
- △ 4 sherds
- △ 5 sherds

FIGURE 4c
Surface Collection Survey
Scale 1:2500

CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT 7

SECTION 4

YELLOW AND GREEN ROUTES

June 1993

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1.0 YELLOW ROUTE

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2.0 GREEN ROUTE

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1.0 YELLOW ROUTE

- 1.1 The yellow route would sever historic boundaries across Romney Marsh and would potentially disturb buried remains. Though not of the line of this option, Roman remains have been found on a storm beach (no.16) buried under the Marsh to some depth; further such discoveries may be made.
- 1.2 Dykeside Farm on the West Hythe Road is on a sandy ridge. Anglo Saxon remains relating to the site of Sandtun (no.4) were retrieved from here in the 1930s and more recently in a field evaluation in early 1993. It is not known how far this site extends, or whether it was a settlement site, or a seasonal industrial site; evidence so far suggests two phases of activity in the eighth and ninth centuries and then in the latter half of the eleventh century. It is likely that the proposed road would disturb further deposits.
- 1.3 Across the Marsh the road would be very visible from Stutfall Castle (no.3) having a high impact on the setting of this third century Roman fort, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The view from Romney Marsh to Stutfall Castle would also be affected by the scheme.
- 1.4 This option would require the bridging of the Canal Cutting as well as the Royal Military Canal (no.17), a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The road represents a high impact on this Napoleonic defence not only because it severs its line, but also because the bridge columns would be sunk into the canal.
- 1.5 The viaduct and embankment across the Royal Military Canal would necessitate landtake within the historic Lympne Park Wood which may have served the medieval village above. This reduction of tree cover plus the alignment of the road would have a moderate impact on the setting of Lympne Conservation Area, particularly the grade 1 Listed church of St Stephen's, which is visible above the top of the trees of Lympne Park Wood.
- 1.6 The proposed earthworks through the top of The Roughs would leave the grade II Listed Shepway Cross on the top of the cutting and it is unlikely that the monument would remain undisturbed. The setting of this locally important monument would be substantially affected. The earthworks would also require landtake in an area of high archaeological potential above The Roughs around the crossing of two Roman roads (nos 12 and 13). Archaeological fieldwork for the preferred route to the east of the yellow route revealed a number of possible archaeological features by means of geophysical prospection. Traces of prehistoric activity were recorded by surface collection survey, so the potential for further remains exists.

- 1.7 The yellow route would be closer to the grade II Listed Buildings of Berwick House and Little Berwick than the preferred route. Landtake along the edge of Kiln Wood encroaches within the historic boundary of this woodland.

2.0 GREEN ROUTE

- 2.1 This route option would sever historic boundaries across Romney Marsh creating a new and highly visible feature on the flat landscape. The site of the excavated storm beach (no.16) where worn Roman pottery fragments were found c 6 m below the Marsh including CLBR tiles would be close to the road line. Further remains may be discovered by ground disturbance. The impact of the green route on the setting of Stutfall Castle, *Portus Lemanis* (no.3) and the bridge over the Royal Military Canal (no.17) (both Scheduled Ancient Monuments) would be similar to those of the preferred route.
- 2.2 The supposed site of the second century *Classis Britannica* fort (no. 14) lies near the green route increasing the potential for its discovery though plotted on Figure 1 of 7/1 it could be located over a wide area. Any settlement remains relating to St Mary's Church, West Hythe (a Scheduled Ancient Monument) are also likely to exist in the vicinity of the road line.
- 2.3 The cutting through The Roughs would necessitate the removal and relocation of the Listed grade II Shepway Cross, a locally important monument, a substantial impact. The green route would be more likely to encounter and subsequently sever the projected line of Stone Street (no.12), the Roman road recorded here from Lympne to Canterbury, and would require landtake in an area of demonstrated archaeological potential (possible archaeological features were located by geophysical survey on the line of the preferred route).
- 2.4 The grade II Listed Buildings of Berwick House and Little Berwick would suffer an increased impact on their setting, as would the Royal Oak Hotel which is also Listed (grade II). Towards the north the route cuts into the edge of Kiln Wood, part of which is recorded as ancient woodland, though not that portion which the road would encroach upon.



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ENVIRONMENT & LANDSCAPE
Environmental Statement

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**A259 DYMCHURCH TO M20 (JUNCTION 11)
IMPROVEMENT – ENVIRONMENTAL
STATEMENT VOL 2 PART 2 07/93**



HA 44/27/179 1

A259 DYMCHURCH
TO M20 (JUNCTION 11) IMPROVEMENT

CULTURAL HERITAGE SURVEY
REPORT 7

CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT 7

SECTION

- 1 CULTURAL HERITAGE SURVEY**
- 2 SURFACE COLLECTION SURVEY**
- 3 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**
- 4 YELLOW AND GREEN ROUTES**

CULTURAL HERITAGE SURVEY REPORT 7

SECTION 1

June 1993

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- A Listed Buildings**
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- D The Geological Context of the Area of Marshland from the Proposed Botolph's Bridge Roundabout to the Foot of the Hythe Escarpment by Jill Eddison**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1** This report has been prepared by Chris Blandford Associates. It supersedes an initial assessment of available information made in 1987/8 before the creation of Kent Sites and Monuments Record and comprises Section 1: Desk study, Section 2: Surface Collection survey, Section 3: Geophysical Survey, and Section 4: Yellow and Green Routes. The advice and comments of Dr J Williams, Kent County Council's Archaeologist and of English Heritage have been sought. Jill Eddison of the Romney Marsh Research Trust has also commented and is the author of 3.0 in this report.
- 1.2** The cultural heritage is taken to be the material remains of the past, both the landscape and elements within it which have been created or shaped by human agency. This might range from standing archaeological monuments, for example Stutfall Castle, to those which are no longer extant, eg the site of Sandtun, to stray finds, listed buildings, such as Berwick House and other elements of the historic landscape: boundary ditches across Romney Marsh and historic woodlands like Lympne Park Wood.

2.0 SOURCES

- 2.1 This report is based largely on published sources, together with information from the Kent County Sites and Monuments Record (Appendix B), Shepway District Council's Listed Buildings records (Appendix A) and English Nature's Ancient Woodland Inventory for Kent. Other sources consulted include historic maps for the area eg. Ordnance Survey and tithe maps. The updated gazetteer of the pre-Norman Conquest sites Romney Marsh has recently been compiled by Woodcock (1988, pp184-85), adding to the archaeological knowledge of the area, and has also been used. The Canterbury Archaeological Trust (Appendix B) and the Romney Marsh Research Trust (Appendix D) were consulted for unpublished material. Available aerial photographs from the Royal Commission of Historical Monuments for England have also been examined, as has the National Archaeological Record.
- 2.2 The route corridor has been visited on several occasions to determine whether field observations could confirm, or elaborate on, any of the information collected. A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken comprising a walkover survey, surface collection survey (7/2) and a geophysical survey (7/3), to detect the presence or absence of subsurface features.

3.0 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY (See also Appendix D)

3.1 Topography

3.1.1 The line of the proposed road crosses part of the reclaimed marshland known as Romney Marsh then rises swiftly up the scarp slope, and finally descends the dip slope of the Hythe-Lympne-Aldington escarpment. It therefore falls into three topographical divisions.

3.1.2 The southernmost 1.3 km of this route crosses the north eastern corner of Romney Marsh. There are a number of watercourses, all of which are man-made and are therefore part of the historic landscape.

(a) by far the largest and the most recent in origin is the Royal Military Canal, which was constructed as one of the Napolconic defences in 1804.

(b) just beyond the southern end of this section of the proposed road is the Canal Cutting, another very large watercourse, which was made in 1876 to provide a new outlet for the water in the Royal Military Canal. Being a very late feature, this cuts across earlier medieval ditches.

(c) the other watercourses are all marshland drains, known in this area as 'sewers', which are part of the complex system of drainage which dates from the medieval period.

3.1.3 To the north of this, the scarp face rises quickly, over a distance of 0.6 km, from approximately 2 m AOD to 94 m AOD at the crest.

3.1.2 The northernmost 1.6 km crosses the undulating landscape of the dip slope of the escarpment, at altitudes varying between 94 m, then 82 m and 88 m AOD.

3.2 Geology

3.2.1 The topography described above reflects very closely the underlying geology. The Hythe-Lympne-Aldington escarpment is formed by a sequence of 300 million year old Cretaceous strata, dipping at a low angle to the north. This sequence consists of the Lower Greensand series above, and the Weald Clay below. The Lower Greensand is composed of four stratigraphic members, which between them exhibit great differences in lithological types and in their resistance to erosion, as follows:

- (a) The topmost member, the Folkestone Sands, consists of nearly pure, poorly cemented, yellow sands, whose outcrops give rise to infertile heather-covered knolls.
- (b) The Sandgate Beds consist of sands and mudstones which, being less resistant to erosion, have an obvious landscape character.
- (c) The Hythe Beds, an interbedded sequence of sandy limestones (used as Kentish Rag, the building stone) and loosely - cemented sandstones, are the most resistant of all these strata, and hence it is the Hythe Beds which have given rise to the prominent crest of the escarpment. Their outcrop provides the near-vertical cliff at the top of the scarp face, and this has been accentuated by quarrying.
- (d) Immediately beneath this lies a thin bed of Atherfield Clay, underlain by a great depth of Weald Clay. There is little, except fossil content, to distinguish between the two clays: they are both impermeable plastic grey clays. These two form the bedrock of most of The Roughs and Lympne Hill, although at no place is either clay exposed *in situ* on the face of the hill, since the whole is masked by land-slipped debris.

3.3 The Roughs

- 3.3.1 The land-slippage on The Roughs involves both surface and deeper movement. The clay slope, in which there are intermittent springs, is subject to down-wash and soil-creep. In addition, for several millenia, the slope has been subject to rotational slips. These slips have been noticeably active on The Roughs in the last four years, including in the winter of 1992-93, and similar movements have been shown to be responsible for three major displacements of Stutfall Castle between AD 350 and c1000 (Hutchinson, 1955).
- 3.3.2 The result is that the upper half of the slope is a zone of degradation, from which all but the most recent surface has been removed, while the bottom half is a zone of accumulation, where any archaeological material, even on the scale of Stutfall Castle, is almost certain to have been shifted down the hill, away from its original context and/or mixed with talus of a different origin.

3.4 The Inlet

- 3.4.1 This corner of Romney Marsh, between the foot of the escarpment and a shingle bank which probably reached the Dymchurch Redoubt to the south east, was the site of a large

tidal inlet of the sea in Roman times. Limited evidence suggests that the tides reached as far inland as Appledore in c 500 BC and Snape in the first century AD.

- 3.4.2 It is likely that in the Roman period the outflowing waters of the Rother reached the sea by way of this inlet. The discharge of the river would, as now, have shown great seasonal variations, between flooding in wet winter periods to almost no flow at all in dry summers. It can have been expected to have flowed, except when in flood, in a single channel, which would obviously have implications for archaeological sites, but whose position is not known.
- 3.4.3 It seems certain that by AD 740 the Rother had found a new outlet to the sea at Romney, and that the Hythe inlet was silting up fast. At the same time the sand dune of *Sandtun* at West Hythe was being blown into the inlet. Thereafter the inlet became of increasingly minor importance both as a topographical feature and as a focus for human activity.

4.0 LANDSCAPE HISTORY

This section should be read in conjunction with Figure 1. Numbers shown as no. 1 etc refer to the numbered features on that figure.

- 4.1 The landscape of the area around Romney Marsh records the exploitation of an area that has been largely reclaimed from the sea within historic times. The rapidly changing coastline has led to a series of ports being founded, only to be abandoned after a relatively short period as the river estuaries on which they were sited, silted up, and the rivers themselves changed course. Old and New Winchelsea and New Romney were once ports that were abandoned as their harbours silted up. This also occurred at Hythe where estuarine silting and the growth of the shingle beach eastward caused the harbour settlement to migrate around the inlet from Stutfall Castle in the Roman period, possibly to *Sandtun* in the Anglo Saxon period, to Hythe in medieval times, then to Folkestone in the post medieval period (Cunliffe 1980, p49). There is much academic debate as to whether *Sandtun* and then West Hythe were intermediate sites for the harbour and settlement (see 4.5 and 4.6) The historic interest of the Romney Marsh area as a whole is apparent from the recent publication by Eddison and Green (1988).
- 4.2 There are few prehistoric remains within the study area but chance finds have been made. A mesolithic transept axe (no. 11) was discovered to the south of Lympe, and neolithic artefacts have been located around Pedlinge to the east of the study boundary. The surface collection survey (7/2) revealed concentrations of prehistoric worked flint increasing our knowledge of early activity in the area. Bronze Age round barrows are recorded to the north of the study area, and a possible prehistoric ring ditch (no. 21) has been located from the aerial photographic search.
- 4.3 Roman remains still feature strongly in the landscape. At the foot of the cliff are the ruins of the third century Roman fort of *Portus Lemanis*, a Saxon Shore Fort possibly built by Carausius. This is now known as Stutfall Castle and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (no. 3). It was abandoned due to land slippage in c370. Quantities of earlier Roman material have been retrieved both inside *Portus Lemanis* and on the marsh, including several finds of tiles stamped CLBR (*Classis Britannica*) and a re-used altar dedicated by the Roman commander of the British Fleet. This strongly suggests the presence of a *Classis Britannica* naval base/fort (no. 14) dating to the mid second century, and possibly located near the foot of the escarpment. Further evidence comes from the excavations of a storm beach (no. 16) where abraded Roman artefacts were found.

- 4.4 *Portus Lemanis* is close to the junction of two major Roman roads, one extending west-east along the top of the old cliff to Dover, and another called Stone Street, extending northwards towards Canterbury. These form a significant crossroads which later became the meeting place of the court of the Cinque Ports and is marked by Shepway Cross. Find scatters of Roman material have been located along both routes (no. 1 and no. 20). The roads would have provided lines of communication between the fort/port and settlements further inland.
- 4.5 The study area was a major focus for activity in the Anglo Saxon and medieval periods. There is a substantial amount of archaeological and documentary evidence in the form of excavated features, artefacts, charters and place-name evidence covering this time. Stutfall Castle is the earliest known location of Anglo Saxon settlement, reusing the Roman fort. The site of *Sandtun* (which dates from at least the early eighth century (Sawyer 1968 p139)) is on a sandy ridge on the West Hythe Road. It was partially excavated in the early 1930s, and more modern assessments have increased our knowledge of the site further. Recent excavations by Dykeside Farm have demonstrated a good survival of remains and revealed quite extensive activity and exploitation of the fish resources, (M Gardiner 1993 pers comm). The 'tun' ending of *Sandtun* indicates a settlement as does the amount of excavated evidence, particularly the pottery, however, no definite habitation remains have been uncovered.
- 4.6 Two main phases of activity have been recorded. The first one during the eighth and ninth centuries is represented by a number of imported ceramics including imported Tating ware and by charter evidence (Tatton-Brown 1984, p24), one of which refers to salt workings. The second phase of activity is much shorter and dates between c.1050-1100. A layer of sterile sand separates these two phases. Artefacts recovered at *Sandtun* include substantial amounts of pottery, fish-hooks, shears, pits, human burials and industrial sites of salt working and hearths. All this evidence indicates a level of occupation though probably of a seasonal nature. It has been suggested (Macpherson - Grant 1992 pers comm) that *Sandtun* served as a commercial centre for a hinterland where produce was gathered, traded and exported. The inlet and river would have provided an important waterway connecting inland areas with a port and a market.
- 4.7 There is a purported deserted medieval settlement at West Hythe, presumably situated around the medieval church of St Mary's. There is no excavation evidence to support this so it is not known if West Hythe was a harbour settlement which may have succeeded *Sandtun*. In the medieval period Hythe became one of the original Norman Cinque Ports. The location of the port at Hythe indicates that the inlet was silting up (Eddison, Appendix D).

- 4.8 There is cropmark evidence recording the site of an Anglo Saxon palace at Westenhangar within Folkstone racecourse, and though physical evidence for this is slight Anglo Saxon kings were known to hold land there as late as 1035 (Kent SMR). Everitt (1986 pp105-7) considers Lympe, which has a name of pre Roman origin, to have been the centre of a large estate in the early Anglo Saxon period and probably before, which moved its centre to Lyminge at sometime in the early Anglo Saxon period. Certainly both were centres for major Anglo Saxon churches (minsters).
- 4.9 The importance of this area in the later Anglo Saxon period becomes more apparent with the presence of a mint recorded at 'Limen' in the time of King Edgar (959-75). 'Limen' is also believed to be the name of an Anglo Saxon port though the exact site of 'Limen' is unknown (Tatton-Brown 1984, p24), as it has been identified with several locations in the vicinity.
- 4.10 Lympe was granted to the first Norman arch-deacon of Canterbury by Lanfranc in the eleventh century, taking its name from its Anglo Saxon predecessor. The church of St Stephen's (grade I) dates to the late eleventh century and has a commanding view above Lympe Park Wood to the Marsh below. Lympe Castle, also a grade I Listed Building, is actually a fortified manor house the majority of which dates between 1420 - 1430, though it is believed to be originally thirteenth century, or to have occupied an earlier site (Kent SMR). South east of medieval Lympe Castle is an area of woodland called Lympe Park Wood. The name suggests that a small deer park may have existed here associated with the fortified residence.
- 4.11 On Romney Marsh the reclamation of land from the sea was a gradual process, silts on shingle were constantly being deposited (Appendix D) which eventually reduced the inlet to a very small area. The field pattern of ditches, drains, and boundaries visible on the marsh today date back at least to the 1839 West Hythe tithe map, and are likely to be substantially earlier. Settlement is sparse with only a minor settlement on the West Hythe Road, on a shingle bank (the location of *Sandtun*).
- 4.12 The place-name, Westenhangar, indicates a woodland area; a hanger being an area of woodland on a steep valley side. There are extensive areas of woodland within the study area. Ancient woodland is frequently on the heavier clay soils and the combination of clay and brickearth as raw materials for ceramics and wood for fuel resulted in them being prime sites for the establishment of pottery, tile and brick kilns. Kiln Wood south-east of Westenhangar suggests a kiln of some sort may have once existed there. Field names with a 'forge' element in them on the tithe map south of Westenhangar may indicate the presence of such a site (tithe map and award: Stanford 1839) which may

date to before the post medieval period. Further north west of the study area the Weald was favoured for iron working sites due to the supply of ore and timber.

- 4.13 However, many of the woodlands in the study area are on sandier soils. This is reflected in one interpretation of the placename, Sandling (Wallenberg, 1934). Extensive areas of woodland in Kiln and Folk's Wood are situated largely on sandy soils, with clay and alluvium occurring mainly within stream valleys cutting through them. If Kiln Wood had been the site of a ceramic or brick kiln, some evidence of debris would be apparent. A walkover survey failed to locate any such evidence, and it is possible that the kilns referred to here may have been for burning charcoal, which leaves much lesser traces. Much of the field pattern can be dated to the mid nineteenth century from tithe maps.
- 4.14 The post medieval period saw a number of changes to the landscape in the later eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Defence of this vulnerable shoreline against the French during the Napoleonic Wars included the cutting of the Royal Military Canal below The Roughs. It ran the length of the Marshland from the Pett Levels to the eastern end of Romney Marsh, having been planned in 1804 to enable the rapid movement of troops along the coast and to provide a physical barrier. Gun emplacements are also situated at intervals designed to fire across the ditch. The Dymchurch Redoubt, at the southern edge of the study area was one of the two redoubts constructed as part of the Martello Tower system between 1798 and 1809, also as part of the defences against the French.
- 4.15 The development of Sandling Park, a grade II Registered Park, in the north of the study area, involved the creation of an ornamental woodland garden of c 12 ha from 1846. A small patch of unusual acid soil here has enabled 'remarkable opportunities' for the cultivation of plants that are not typical in this part of Kent (English Heritage 1987), and its presence has a distinctive impact on its immediate locality. It is considered one of the best tree collections in Kent (Talbot-White 1975). The Registered Park entry is given in Appendix C.

5.0 IMPACT OF ROUTE ON HERITAGE FEATURES

The numbers refer to the location points of archaeological features on Figure 1.

- 5.1 The study area contains many different elements of the cultural heritage. Some of the monuments are visible within the landscape such as the Royal military Canal, whilst others are perceived, for example the *Classis Britannica* fort. The study area includes an important Roman fort and its associated hinterland, Anglo Saxon activity focused around the inlet, and the medieval centre at Lympne Castle and its associated landscape which includes the medieval church, fortified residence and a possible deer park. There is also the post medieval coastal defences of the Royal Military Canal.
- 5.2 The presence of such a high concentration of important sites demonstrates the importance of the area in historic times. It is almost certain that there are further remains to be discovered, particularly from Shepway Cross, down The Roughs and at the foot of the escarpment. For instance, where is the earlier Roman naval base which *Portus Lemanis* is believed to have supplanted in the later third century? How extensive is the Anglo Saxon activity at *Sandtun* and where is the supposed deserted settlement of West Hythe?
- 5.3 **Prehistory**
 - 5.3.1 Several finds of prehistoric material have been made within the study area. Concentrations of prehistoric worked were identified in the surface collection survey and would be affected by the line of the preferred route (Report 7/2). The nature, extent and quality of survival of these remains has yet to be fully assessed, so the impact of the road is an uncertain risk. Trial trenching will be undertaken to clarify this.
- 5.4 **Roman**
 - 5.4.1 The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Stutfall Castle (no. 3) houses the significant ruins of *Portus Lemanis*. Though not directly affected by the proposed route, the view from it eastwards and to it from Romney Marsh would be impaired constituting a slight impact on a nationally important monument.
 - 5.4.2 The risk of road construction unearthing previously undetected features remains high. Once the proposed road starts to cross the Marsh it would pass close to site no. 16 where excavations of a storm beach uncovered Roman artefacts and further such remains are likely. The presence of the *Classis Britannica* fort in the immediate vicinity of the

proposed road is very probable. Though it is mapped on Figure 1 as no. 14, its exact location is unknown, and may be deeply buried within the slippage at the foot of The Roughs. The unknown effects of compression from the scheme on archaeological features that may lie under Romney Marsh represent a high risk to undetected features.

- 5.4.3 The geophysical survey identified a number of subsurface features in its field 1, which are possibly of Roman origin. This area will be investigated by trial trenching, as would the dispersed scatter of Roman finds located by the surface collection survey at the southern tip of Folk's Wood. Further evaluation will assess the extent, nature and quality of survival of remains. The proposed road would also sever a section of the Roman road from Lympe to Dover (no. 13). Overall there is a high risk of disturbing archaeological features of Roman date.

5.5 Anglo Saxon and Medieval

- 5.5.1 Although the preferred route lies to the east of the Anglo Saxon site of *Sandtun* (no. 4) by c 750 m, it is possible that further associated remains may extend beyond its currently known limits and be buried in the marsh. The salt-workings recorded in the eighth century charter relating to *Sandtun* (see 4.5) could spread over a wide area and could be affected by the proposed road depending on the depth of alluvium. Trenching across the Marsh will evaluate the potential threat of the road to such remains.
- 5.5.2 Very close to the line of the proposed road are the Scheduled ruins of St Mary's church (no. 5) which maintain a few traces of Norman, or possibly earlier, masonry. Its setting would be substantially affected were the road to be constructed. There is the possibility that features associated with the late supposed Saxon/medieval settlement of West Hythe exist below the ground surface, and may therefore be destroyed by any construction. The scheme represents a substantial risk to such deposits; trial trenching will establish their existence.
- 5.5.3 The occurrence of Anglo Saxon remains within the wider study area is high, as is the potential for further discoveries. Anglo Saxon burials (no. 15) were recorded at Shepway Cross in the late nineteenth century and this likely cemetery site is close to the preferred route to the west. There is a slight risk (based on current knowledge) that the road would reveal new remains. Trial trenching is already proposed for this area

5.6 Post Medieval

- 5.6.1 Two Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the study area relate to Napoleonic defences. The Royal Military Canal (no. 17) runs along the foot of the escarpment; the preferred route would substantially affect its setting and the fabric of the monument. Discussions are taking place with English Heritage to mitigate the impact of the scheme. The other Scheduled site is the Dymchurch Redoubt (no. 8) lying to the extreme south of the study area which would be unaffected.
- 5.6.2 The three other post medieval sites also relate to defensive systems: the site of a sixteenth century beacon (no. 6) is recorded at Shepway Cross, apparent from the beacon field names recorded in the tithe maps; the site of the late eighteenth century Fort Moncrief Battery (no. 9) at Burmarsh, and a twentieth century anti-aircraft acoustic detection device (no. 7) on the top of The Roughs. None of these monuments is likely to be affected by the proposed road.

5.7 Historic Landscape

- 5.7.1 There are three blocks of ancient woodland identified in the English Nature Inventory in the study area. These are Kiln Wood and Lympe Park Wood, whose origins are described in Paragraph 3.0 and Folk's Wood. The proposed road would encroach on the southern edge of Folk's Wood and would also affect its setting. The setting of the other two woods would be moderately affected.
- 5.7.2 Historic field boundaries on Romney Marsh and above The Roughs would be severed. Where possible these should be reinstated.

5.8 Historic Buildings (Appendix A)

- 5.8.1 There are a number of historic buildings of note within the study area, the majority of which fall within the conservation area of Lympe. This includes two grade I Listed Buildings, Lympe Castle and St Stephen's church (which has a Norman central tower, an early English chancel and a thirteenth century north aisle). The setting of St Stephen's particularly, would be substantially affected by the line of the road across the marsh. Three tombs in Lympe churchyard and a twentieth century well-head near Lympe Castle would be unaffected by the road. The Listed grade II early twentieth century pump house is screened from the preferred route by Lympe Park Wood. The setting of Lympe Conservation Area would be moderately affected by the road as it crossed the Marsh and little could be done to reduce this impact.

- 5.8.2 Pedlinge Court, a farmhouse of largely eighteenth century date with a suspected medieval core, is a grade II Listed Building. There are two other grade II Listed Buildings at Pedlinge. None of these buildings would be affected by the road.
- 5.8.3 The widening of the Old London Road towards the roundabout with the preferred route would slightly affect the setting of the grade II Memorial of Shepway Cross. Planting for the road would soften the impact once vegetation became established. Proposed planting for the road would soften the impact once vegetation became established. There are three Listed Buildings along the line of Stone Street at Newingreen. These are mainly eighteenth century and have grade II status; Berwick House and Little Berwick are c 400 m from the line of the road and would initially suffer a moderate effect on setting. However, once the proposed planting matured, this would be reduced. The Royal Oak Motel would suffer no new impact.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 The scheme traverses a variety of differing land forms which have greatly influenced man's impact on it. The proposed road would create a severe fragmentation effect on an important multi period landscape.
- 6.2 As laid out in this report the area is rich in archaeological and historic features. Three Scheduled Ancient Monuments exist in the study area which would be affected by the road; two of these, Stutfall Castle and the Royal Military Canal are particularly dramatic features in the landscape.
- 6.3 Current knowledge of the area highlights the presence of other sites of importance largely centred around the inlet (now Romney Marsh), i.e. the *Classis Britannica* fort and West Hythe, which as yet have not been accurately located but which could be substantially affected by the road.
- 6.4 The non intrusive survey work has already highlighted areas along the proposed route above The Roughs which require further evaluation by trenching. Trenching would clarify the nature, extent and quality of survival of remains in areas identified as being of high archaeological potential, and would aid the design of the mitigation strategy. The line of the road once it descends onto Romney Marsh has not yet been archaeologically evaluated. The build up of material from the degradation of The Roughs and the likely depth of alluvial deposits is not thought to be conducive to detection by non intrusive archaeological survey techniques. Trial trenching will be undertaken on the Marsh in order to detect buried deposits.
- 6.5 The results of the bore holes are awaited which will provide information on the formation of deposits, though comments so far received indicate that the interface between The Roughs and the Marsh has produced the most interesting results. Trial trenching will be undertaken on the Marsh in order to detect buried remains. There is an opportunity to gather environmental data too, and a scheme for this should be devised. It is also proposed that the engineering ground investigations be archaeologically observed to provide information necessary to devise further archaeological works particularly relating to trenching proposals.
- 6.6 The proposed road crosses a unique block of landscape which contains the impression of man's utilisation of the landscape from the prehistoric period to the twentieth century. The scheme not only represents a substantial impact on a nationally important monument but also has a high risk of damaging other remains likely to be in its path.

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Listed Buildings held by Shepway District Council (Appendix A)

Kent Sites and Monuments Records (Appendix B)

Romney Marsh Research Trust, Jill Eddison (Appendix D)

APPENDIX A

LISTED BUILDINGS

Hythe Parish

TR 13 SW 8/82 St Mary's Road
West Hythe
Ruins of St Mary's Church
Grade II

C12 nave, lengthened in C14. Built of rubble with stone dressings. Pointed arched doorway. Burned down in 1620. Scheduled Ancient Monument.

TR 13 SW 6/131 Shepway Cross
Grade II

War Memorial. Erected in 1923 to the fallen of the Cinque Ports. Perpendicular style. Ashlar Cross set on 4-step octagonal base. Octagonal tapering shaft surmounted by crucifix with Christ flanked by the Virgin Mary and Apostle John on one side and Virgin and Child on the other. Chamfered octagonal base with 4 shields of towns of the Cinque Ports. The monument is surrounded by a low stone rubble wall with angled corners. Foundation stone laid by William 7th Earl of Beauchamp and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Admiral in 1923.

Lympne Parish

TR 13 SW 6/1 Pump House at TR 118 346
Grade II

Pump house, disused. Early C20, by Lorimer. Small blocks of uncoursed stone with lightly vermiculated stone dressings. Concrete roof. Rectangular. 2 storeys. Slightly battered, with rounded corners and plain stone-coped parapet. Flat roof with central rectangular opening. No windows to first floor. Regular 2-window front to ground floor; openings splayed and segmental-headed, architraves wooden and slightly recessed, fixtures removed. Similar ground floor window towards front of each side elevation. Central doorway with splayed jambs, and segmental head lower than window heads. Door removed. Similar but smaller ground floor doorway towards rear of left side elevation. First floor doorway towards rear of right side elevation, up 18 external stone steps set against side elevation with iron handrail. Interior: no fittings remain. Concrete ceiling to ground floor. Formerly served Lympne Castle.

TR13 SW 6/11 Castle Close
Church of St Stephen
Grade I

Parish church. Late C11, C12, C13 and C14, restored circa 1859. Further restoration 1878-80 by St Aubyn. Small blocks uncoursed ragstone, with Caen-stone, tufa and ragstone dressings. Plain tile roofs. Late C11 tower, formerly with nave to east. Nave added to west in early-to-mid C12, and rebuilt or altered in C13. Former nave rebuilt, as chancel, in C13. North aisle to nave C13, possibly rebuilt in C14. North chapel to tower, now continuous with aisle, C13. C14 north porch.

Nave: west gable and rebuilt circa 1859 with small chimney stack, lancet, and pointed-arched west doorway. South elevation: two buttresses and three C19 lancets.

Tower: 4 stages, with clasping buttresses. Stumps of C11 nave walls to east. Plain stone-coped and slightly cambered parapet. Two broad C19 lancets to each face of belfry. Blank arcading to base of south side of second stage. One blocked round-

headed window to base of east side of third stage. Two conjoined restored lancets to south side of bottom stage.

Chancel : two south buttresses and vestigial north buttress. Three restored lancets to each face, those to east with bulls-eye window above. Rainwater head dated 1872.

North chapel and north aisle : gabled. Two tall, narrow east lancets. Five north lancets of uneven size. One C19 west lancet.

North porch : Stone, with vestigial plinth. Small rectangular hollow-chamfered window to each side. C19 moulded bargeboards. Partly renewed pointed-arched hollow-chamfered north doorway. Narrow pointed-arched inner doorway with slightly rounded jambs. Boarded inner door studded AGCW 1708.

Interior : Structure : two-bay C13 arcade to nave of lightly-chamfered pointed arches springing from chamfered imposts. Rectangular plain-chamfered piers with bar stops. Tower arches to west and east with enriched early-to-mid C12 imposts. East arch round-headed. West arch chamfered and pointed, rebuilt above imposts in C13. North tower arch similar to north arcade of nave. Blank arcading above west tower arch at base of second stage, visible from nave, and one blocked round-headed window above north tower arch. Broad, chamfered pointed-arched recess to each side of east tower arch, on west side of wall.

Roof : continuous crown-post roof to north aisle and chapel with moulded octagonal crown-posts, hollow-chamfered tie-beams and pendant posts, and short solid-spandrel braces. Ashlar-pieces. C19 roof to nave and chancel. Fittings: plain-chamfered pointed-arched stoup with bar stop towards east end of south wall of chancel. Rectangular late C12 or early C13 font with shallow panelled bowl bearing defaced figures; set of C20 shafts. Continuous stone benches to north and south walls of chancel.

Monuments: low C17 stone chest tomb against south wall of chancel, with chamfered base and lid, chest carved with arched panels in low relief, defaced back panel with triangular head. Cusped C14 tomb recess in north wall of north aisle. (J Newman, BOE. Series, West Kent and the Weald, 1980. G M Livett, Lympe Church, Archacologia Cantiana Vol.XLIII, 1931).

TR 13 SW 6/12 Castle Close
Monument to Cathirn Knatchbull
About 1 metre north of north aisle of
Church of St Stephen
Grade II

Headstone. Early C18. Stone. Doubly rounded top curved with 2 skulls and crossed bones. Inscribed to Cathirn Knatchbull, d.1724, and son.

TR 13 SW 6/13 Castle Close
Monument to John Knatchbull
About 2 metres north of north aisle of
Church of St Stephen
Grade II

Headstone. Mid C18. Stone. Segmental-headed, carved with trumpets crossed behind achievement, and with scrolled outer edges. Inscribed panel divided vertically; right side to John Knatchbull, d. 17--, left side to daughter, d.1765. Inscription scarcely legible at time of re-survey.

TR 13 SW 6/14 Castle Close
Monument to Elizabeth Woolly
About 16 metres north of north aisle of
Church of St Stephen
Grade II

Table tomb. Early C19. Stone, with moulded plinth and corniced lid. Fluted clasping pilasters, reeded towards base. Set on 2 stone steps, formerly railed. Inscribed to Elizabeth Woolly, d. 1819.

TR 13 SW 6/15

Castle Close
Lympe Castle
Grade I

Fortified house, now house. Probably C13; mid C14, and C15. Restoration and additions 1907 and 1911-12 by Lorimer. Ragstone, with ashlar dressings and plain tile roofs. Square east tower, probably C13, with C14 stair turret and service rooms to south. C14 hall to west of tower, incorporating solar block within west end and with C14 or C15 north-east porch. Rectangular C14 west tower, formerly extending further to south, and with semi-circular C15 addition with stair turret, to west side. Further block added to north-west by Lorimer, linked to rectangular west tower by short, narrow 2-storey range, and by garden wall to gateway and service range to north.

North elevation of medieval range : east tower 3 storeys, porch 2 storeys, hall tall single-storey, with lower caves porch but incorporating 2-storey solar section to west. West tower 4 storeys. Chamfered stone plinth to east tower and porch, and formerly to hall range. Battered base to west turret. All four sections battlemented above chamfered string. Various stone stacks concealed within battlements of towers. Tall stone ridge stack towards right end of hall range. Irregular fenestration of C15-style stone windows, largely inserted or restored by Lorimer; two cross windows with trefoil-headed top lights, to each of 2 lower floors of east tower. One window of 2 trefoil-headed lights with squared hood-mould to each face of first floor of porch, and narrow rectangular chamfered light to ground floor of west side. 2 tall pointed-arched mullioned and transomed windows to hall, with cusped lights and tracery of vertical bars with quatrefoil. One cusped square-headed 2-light window to each floor of solar section. No visible north windows to west tower. Moulded pointed-arched doorway to porch with squared hood-mould, hollow spandrels and quatrefoils.

South elevation of medieval range: irregular elevation to east tower, truncated walls forming buttresses, with fragment of stone south-west door jamb. Buttress beneath hall stack formed from fragment of east wall of a former south extension of solar section, incorporating chamfered, pointed-arched stone doorway. 3 stone corbels under string-course of solar section, with stump of a doubly plain-chamfered stone rib below them. Various 2- and 3-light stone mullion windows. 2 hall windows as on north elevation. Pointed-arched plain-chamfered doorway with broach stops, to east end of hall.

Retaining wall running parallel to and about 2 metres south from south elevation, joined by buttress to east end of east tower. East section re-built by Lorimer, west section formerly west wall of south extension of west tower and incorporates 2 blocked pointed-arched garderobe arches on west side. Wall continued to west by Lorimer, curved and branching to form terraced garden.

C20 north-west range : east elevation: 1 1/2 and 2 storeys. Irregular facade. 2 gables and 2 dormers to courtyard, with swept eaves. Tall slender stone stacks. Various one, two and three-light stone mullion windows. Pannelled door in rectangular moulded stone architrave. North-east corner of range linked to south-east corner of former service range by buttressed stone garden wall. Former service range (now house row) : also by Lorimer. Ragstone, with plain tile roof.

North (street) elevation : single storey and attics. Canted east stair turret. Stone gable towards centre. 4 stone ridge stacks, and one stack forming straight west side to central gable. 8 hipped dormers. Irregular fenestration of stone mullioned windows, some with idiosyncratically carved architraves and mullions. 4 boarded doors (some later) and 2 blocked doors.

Garage and stable block adjoining, but set back, to west, with boundary wall curved round former stable yard. Entrance gates adjoining to east, with tall canted stone flanking walls, and moulded pointed-arched gateway with solid wooden doors.

South elevation of service range: stone-arched loggia to south end of garage block. Small stone turret with conical roof in re-entrance angle of garage and main range. Rear central gable incorporating dove-cote and with stone beasts to verge ends. Buttressed garden wall running north-south between east end of gateway and north-east corner of east tower of medieval range.

Interior: Medieval range : moulded or plain-chamfered pointed-arched C14 and C15 stone doorways; on ground floor, 2 to east end and 2 to west end of hall, one to north-west end of solar section and one between west tower and rounded west addition; on first floor, to south and east walls of porch (former to a gallery since removed), two to south wall of square east tower, one to west wall of solar section, one between 2 chambers of west tower, and one to south-west stair turret. Stone newel stairs to south-west of square east tower and to south-east of rounded west addition, the latter staircase starting from first floor. Broad C14 or C15 extended four-centred arched moulded stone fireplace to east wall of ground wall of ground floor of east tower. Smaller, similarly arched C15 moulded stone fireplace to west wall of first-floor room of east tower. Cavetto-moulded stone jambs of C16 fireplace to west end of hall, with moulded wooden bressumer probably designed by Lorimer. Squint between hall and first floor of porch. 4-bay hall roof with 5 trusses (at least partly restored); moulded octagonal crown-posts on moulded tie-beams, with scissor-braces lapped over collars to form sous-laces. Ashlar-pieces and moulded wooden cornice. Similar roof to first floor of solar section, largely restored. Numerous moulded stone doorways and fire-places by Lorimer. Linenfold panelling, probably early C20, to hall. Most ceilings by Lorimer. A few early C20 hinged decorative iron brackets for curtains. Early C20 vaulted ceiling to first-floor room of east tower.

Early C20 north-west range (only partly inspected) : panelling and plaster ceiling to south-west ground-floor room. Staircase of 1907 with turned balusters and finials of carved wooden beasts. Variety of moulded stone fireplaces. Boarded doors. Interior of former service range not inspected.

Lympne granted to Archdeacons of Canterbury from C11.

Castle commands extensive views from Dover to Hastings.

See also Castle Close, Well-head at Lympne Castle.

(Country Life, 12.11.1910. Lympne Castle guide book, said to have been written with advice from S Rigold, no date. J Newman, BOE Series, West Kent and the Weald, 1980).

TR 13 SW 6/16 Castle Close
Well-head
About 2 metres north of Hall range of Lympne Castle
Grade II

Well-head. Early C20, probably by Lorimer. Stone, with moulded ashlar coping. Circular wall about one metre high surmounted by wrought-iron canopy with pulley.

TR 13 NW 3/22 Stone Street (East side)
Berwick House
Grade II

House. C19 facade to a possibly earlier building. Front elevation stuccoed. Left gable end red and grey brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys and attic on rendered plinth. Boxed wooden eaves. Hipped roof. Rendered brick stack in front slope of roof off-centre to right. Hipped dormer. Irregular fenestration of 3 windows; one 3-light casement with segmental head towards left end; one 2-storey canted bay to left of stack with moulded wooden cornice and sash windows, and one recessed 16-pane glazing-bar sash towards right end. Canted ground-floor bay window towards right, with moulded cornice. Door with 3 fielded panels to right

return elevation, under projecting first-floor canted bay on wooden posts. Interior not inspected.

TR 13 NW 3/23 Stone Street (East side)
Little Berwick
Grade II

House. Early C17, with C19 facade and C20 alterations. Timber framed. Ground floor red brick in Flemish bond to front elevation. First floor hung with banded plain and fishscale tiles. Right gable and stone. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys and attic on low stone plinth. Steeply pitched hipped roof. Rear stacks to left and right. Gable end stack to right. 2 rear dormers. Irregular fenestration of three C20 casements; two 4-light and central 3-light. Central French doors to ground floor. Stone rear lean-to incorporating re-used C17 moulded wooden doorway. Re-set brick date-stone IKD 1631 in left gable end. Interior: ovolo-moulded beams. Early C17 ribbed plaster ceiling to left ground-floor room.

TR 13 SW 6/24 The Street (East side)
Lympne Hall
Grade II

House. C16, with C18 facade and C20 alterations. Timber framed. Front elevation red brick. Uncoursed galleted stone to part of ground floor of right end bay. Exposed post to left end of first floor. Plain tile roof. Right end bay possibly added or rebuilt. 2 storeys and garret on stone plinth. Red brick plat band, lower across right end bay. Roof hipped to left with gablet, half-hipped to right. Central brick ridge stack. Irregular fenestration of four C20 three-light leaded wooden casements. Half-glazed door in gabled timber and brick porch beneath stack. Lean-to to left end. Rear lean-to to right. Interior not inspected, but said to contain fireplace dated 1550.

Saltwood Parish

TR 13 NW 3/64 Pedlinge
Yew Tree House and Yew Tree Cottage
(formerly listed as Yew Tree House)
Grade II

House. Late C18 or early C19. Red and grey brick. Addition to left in red and grey brick, extended further to left in ironstone. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys and basement on galleted stone plinth. Plain brick eaves band. Addition to left with much lower eaves. Roof half-hipped to right. Gable and stack to left end of left section and slightly projecting gable end stack to left end of main range. Regular 5-window front to main range of recessed segmental-headed 12-pane sashes with splayed rubbed brick voussoirs. Ground-floor windows with narrow vitreous brick hood-mould above voussoirs. Central panelled door up 2 steps. Addition to left of four 2-light casements with blocked door to right end. Interior: not inspected.

TR 13 NW 3/65 Pedlinge
Pedlinge Court (formerly listed as Court Lodge
Farmhouse)
Grade II

Farmhouse, now house. C18, possibly with medieval core. Front elevation red brick in Flemish bond. Gable ends stone on ground floor, tile-hung above. Plain tile roof. Possibly 3 timber-framed bays of hall house with fourth bay added to right. 2 storeys on stone plinth. Moulded brick string course and plain brick eaves band. Roof hipped to right rubbed-brick voussoirs. 16-pane sashes to ground floor, also with splayed rubbed-brick voussoirs. Panelled door under second window from left, with rectangular 2-light leaded fanlight and flat hood. Boarded door up flight of external steps towards rear of right gable end. C19 stone lean-to towards rear of left gable end. Narrow C19 stone parallel rear range roofed with 3

rear hips. Interior : exposed framing, including moulded end-of-hall beam, possibly in original position.

TR 13 NW 3/66 Pedlinge
Pedlinge Court Cottage
Grade II

House. Late C16 or early C17. Timber framed, with plaster infilling. Ground floor of left section underbuilt in flint and brick. Plain tile roof. 3 timber-framed bays; storeyed 2-bay hall with storeyed bay to left, and possibly also formerly to right. 2 storeys on stone plinth. Continuous jetty on solid brackets, underbuilt to left end bay. Close-studded. Long wooden cill to hall. Roof hipped to left, gabled and tile-hung to right. Rear stack to centre of hall. Irregular fenestration of five 2-light leaded casements; two to left end bay, three to centre of hall. Ribbed door up 2 steps to right end of hall, with moulded 4-centred arched doorhead and carved flowers to spandrels. C19 and C20 red crick lean-tos to gable ends. Interior : moulded beams and joists to hall. Exposed framing.

Stanford Parish

TR 13 NW 3/100 Ashford Road (North side)
Newingreen
The Royal Oak Motel
Grade II

Motel and public house. Early-to-mid C19. Rendered, with slate roof. 2 storeys, on rendered plinth. Rendered rusticated quoins. Moulded cornice. Plain parapet, stepped up across centre. Rendered gable end stack to left and rear stack to right. Regular 5-window front of recessed 12-pane sashes. Central C20 canted bay to ground floor, replacing door. Single-storey section in similar materials to each gable end, set back from front; right section with rusticated quoins, plain parapet and 12-pane sash. Half-glazed door in half-glazed porch to front of right gable end. 2 short rear wings. Interior not inspected.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

NO.	NGR	PARISH	TYPE	DATE	FORM	DESCRIPTIONS	STATUS
1	TR 1250 3503	Lympne	Artefacts	Roman	Pottery and coins	Much Roman material collected from fields crossed by Stone Street. Includes Samian and coarse-ware sherds and two coins of late third century.	SMR/NAR TR 13 NW 14
2	TR 124 369	Stanford	? site	Anglo Saxon	Cropmark, flint and pottery	Supposed Anglo Saxon palace identified from cropmarks in racecourse. Excavation and survey inconclusive. Early prehistoric flint flakes and Roman pottery also found.	SMR/NAR TR 13 NW 20
3	TR 117 342	Lympne	Ruin	Roman	Fort	Stutfall Castle. Ruin of late third century. Saxon Shore Fort called <i>Portus Lemans</i> .	Scheduled Ancient Monument no. 74
4	TR 1214 3388	Hythe	Site	Anglo Saxon	Occupation	Remains of Sandtun. Substantial finds of pottery and artefacts, hearths and burials. Indicates two phases: seventh-ninth century and eleventh-twelfth century.	SMR/NAR TR 13 SW 7
5	TR 1276 3426	Hythe	Ruin	Medieval	Church	St. Mary's West Hythe, chiefly fourteenth century but with twelfth century nave.	Scheduled Ancient Monument no. 147
6	TR 123 348 and 128 349	Lympne	Site	Sixteenth century	Field name	'Beacon Fields' shown on tithe map but no remains on ground. In 1570 a beacon was shown at Lympne.	SMR/NAR TR 13 SW 18
7	TR 1382 3443	Hythe	Structure	Twentieth century	Listening post	Anti-aircraft acoustic-detection devise.	SMR/NAR TR 13 SW 19
8	TR 1293 3212	Hythe	Building	1798-1809	Redoubt	Dymchurch Redoubt constructed as part of Martello Tower system.	Scheduled Ancient Monument no. 179
9	TR 141 340	Hythe	Building	1798	Battery	Fort Moncrief Battery.	SMR/NAR TR 13 SW 22
10	TR 125 342	Hythe	Site	Medieval	Village	Supposed deserted medieval village of West Hythe. ?Associated with St Mary's church.	SMR/NAR TR 13 SW 23

CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT 7

SECTION 2

SURFACE COLLECTION SURVEY

June 1993

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The surface collection survey was conducted by the Oxford Archaeological Unit during October 1992, commissioned by Chris Blandford Associates on behalf of the Department of Transport. This non intrusive evaluation formed part of the study being carried out to assess the impact of the proposed A259 Dymchurch to M20 (Junction 11) on the historic landscape, and follows the submission of the Cultural Heritage Report Report 7/1. This report should be read in conjunction with that one and the Geophysical Survey, Report 7/3.

1.2 Surface collection survey is an established technique used on ploughed land to identify unknown sites, define areas of archaeological potential and to interpret past patterns of human settlement activity through the distribution of surface artefacts.

2.0 METHOD

2.1 The method used for the surface collection survey followed the premise that all arable areas of landtake should be subject to survey using a systematic linear transect sampling method to a standard specification.

2.2 Drawing number HI-92-36/1 was used to locate transects on the ground within each land parcel by measuring intersections within field boundaries from fixed points.

2.3 The survey was based on a corridor of land approximately 50 m wide set along the line of the proposed road. Artefacts were collected by walking in 20 m units along transects set 20 m apart. Transects actually walked were recorded on the survey maps by indicating the presence or absence of finds. Individuals assigned to various transects were also recorded. This method has been used on many road schemes and is generally accepted practice.

2.4 A field log-book and a series of field record sheets were kept to record variations within and between each land parcel. These recorded the following:

- (a) land parcel number;
- (b) soil/crop conditions;
- (c) ground surface visibility conditions;
- (d) slope/topography;
- (e) lighting/weather conditions;
- (f) time of day and date;
- (g) length of transects and number of units walked;
- (h) initial interpretation/summary of finds.

2.5 Collection Strategy

2.5.1 The collection strategy was designed to be inclusive rather than exclusive, ie for most object categories total recovery was aimed at, irrespective of date of the material in question. This was intended to avoid problems caused by fieldworkers exercising bias against certain types of objects or against objects thought to be of recent date. For example, assessment of date and consequent 'on the spot' discard in the field could have resulted in imbalances in the recovered quantities of material such as pottery and tile.

- 2.5.2 The major artefact categories collected and recorded were pottery (Roman, medieval and post medieval), worked flint, stone and ceramic building materials, glass, metal objects, slag, clay pipe and bone. The only items not recorded were twentieth century plastics, bakerlite, asbestos and large metal objects derived from modern agricultural machinery.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Artefacts Retrieved

3.1.1 All finds recording was conducted *in situ* and left in the field at the request of the landowner, Captain G A Hardy. Finds were dated where possible, but many items, especially tile, were found in such small fragments that they could not be closely dated, and consequently have been recorded as being of 'uncertain' date. All artefacts were recorded on a computerised database in broad object categories. The computerised data were used to provide lists of artefact types by period and formed the basis for a series of finds distribution plots.

3.1.2 The principal finds categories in terms of quantity were pottery, flint and tile/brick. Analysis concentrated on those groups which were likely to provide chronological information. Certain other classes of object which might have contained a range of closely datable objects consisted mainly of post medieval material.

3.2 Worked Flint

3.2.1 A total of 47 pieces of struck flint were recovered during the surface collection survey. As one would expect from surface finds, the flint had, in some cases, been heavily battered and abraded. The recorded flint assemblage consisted of 36 flakes, 3 cores and 7 tools, including 1 barbed and tanged arrowhead.

3.2.2 The dating of the collection is problematical as there were few diagnostic pieces and precise dating is difficult for unstratified and plough abraded material. A brief assessment has, however, noted the presence of late neolithic and early Bronze Age elements.

3.3 Pottery

3.3.1 One hundred and five sherds of pottery were recovered from the survey. The majority, 74 sherds, were of post medieval date with the nineteenth and twentieth centuries predominating. Of the remaining total, 18 sherds were medieval and 13 were Roman. Pot types have not been discussed, nor has any attempt been made to closely date fabrics.

3.4 Tile and Brick

- 3.4.1 Three hundred and eighty eight fragments of tile and brick were recorded. Of those that could be dated, 124 pieces were post medieval and 12 were Roman, including 1 fragment of combed box flue.

3.5 Foreign Stone

- 3.5.1 Nine fragments of foreign stone were recovered. Few of the stone pieces appear to have been utilised in any way.

3.6 Metals

- 3.6.1 Metal objects consisted solely of iron fragments. Few of these pieces were datable and most are presumably derived from post medieval agricultural machinery.

3.7 Other Material

- 3.7.1 Organic and largely undatable finds included oyster shell, animal bone and slag/clinker. None of this material appeared to have a significant distribution. All recorded glass fragments were of post medieval date.

3.8 Artefact Scatters

- 3.8.1 The distribution of artefacts was studied for evidence of concentrations which may indicate the presence of archaeological sites. The principal categories of material used were those which occurred in large quantities and were susceptible to subdivision by period.
- 3.8.2 The criteria which distinguish a significant concentration of artefacts implying a site, and a random scatter implying material spread during later cultivation, are difficult to define and vary depending on the material and period of the scatter in question. Worked flint, for example, survives relatively well in ploughsoil, although it can become heavily abraded. Prehistoric pottery, however, being less well fired than Roman or medieval examples, will not survive well in disturbed ploughsoils and will therefore appear, if at all, in very small quantities.

3.9 Sites Located from Field Study

3.9.1 The extent of each concentration is shown on figures 2-4. A judgement of the confidence with which the clusters represent distinct concentrations of potential archaeological significance, is given.

3.9.2 Field A Figures 2a-d

A dispersed scatter of Roman material (11 sherds and 11 fragments of tile including 4 tegulae, 1 imbrex and 1 fragment of combed box flue) was located within an area of poor surface visibility (c 15-25%). The scatter may relate to an area of increased Roman activity close to the Lympe-Canterbury and Lympe-Dover Roman roads and possibly suggests the former presence of a building within the immediate vicinity. This corresponds to field 2 of geophysical survey (7/3) and site 1 on figure 1 of the Cultural Heritage Report(7/1).

3.9.3 Field B Figures 3a-c

A fairly dense concentration of worked flint (14 flakes) and a very low density scatter of Roman material (2 sherds and 1 tile fragment) were recorded. This site may represent a continuation of the medieval scatter in field C. Field 3 of the geophysical survey revealed increased susceptibility values in the topsoil. It is, therefore, possible that archaeological features exist below the ploughsoil that relate to these results.

3.9.4 Field C Figure 4a

A dispersed scatter of worked flint (28 flakes) was spread over eastern margins of field C. It is possible that archaeological features exist below the ploughsoil that relate to these artefacts.

3.9.5 Field C Figures 4b-c

A small but fairly discrete scatter of medieval pottery (17 sherds) was located at the northern margins of the collection area. The scatter may relate to later manuring activity. It is possible that archaeological features exist below the ploughsoil that relate to these artefacts.

4.0 CONCLUSION

- 4.1 The material retrieved demonstrated the presence of human activity in the area surveyed dating from the prehistoric through to the Roman and medieval periods (and up to the modern day).
- 4.2 The distribution of finds can be isolated into two main areas of archaeological potential. The spread of Roman material in field A at the tip of Folk's Wood is to the north of the junction of two Roman roads where finds of Roman date have also been retrieved. The geophysical survey does not however, support these results. A discrete scatter of prehistoric worked flint was identified in field B, where the geophysical survey produced increased susceptibility readings (Report 7/3, 3.3).
- 4.3 Further field evaluation is required to verify these results because when combined with information from the desk top and geophysical surveys, the area is one of potential, worthy of further evaluation.

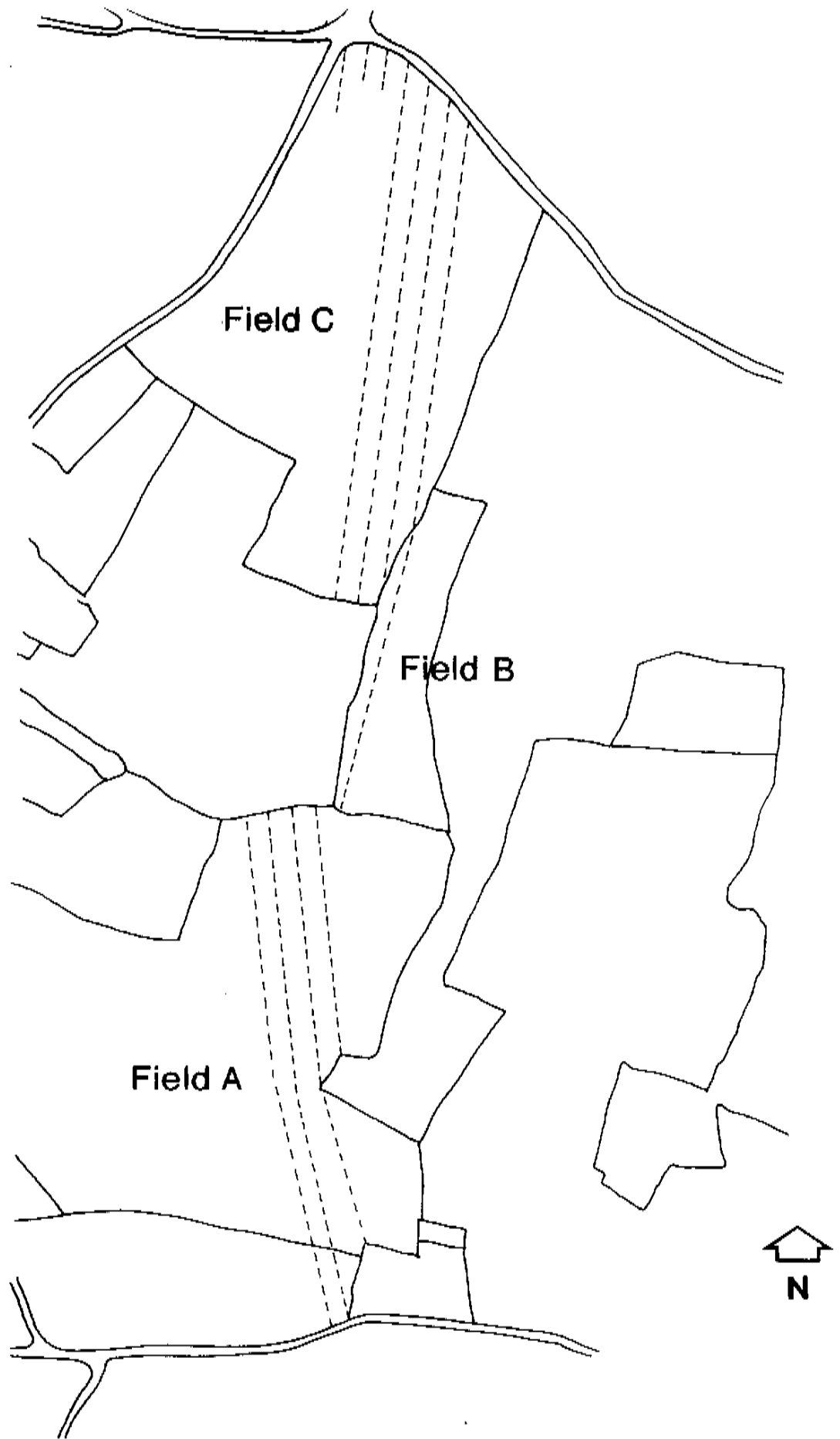
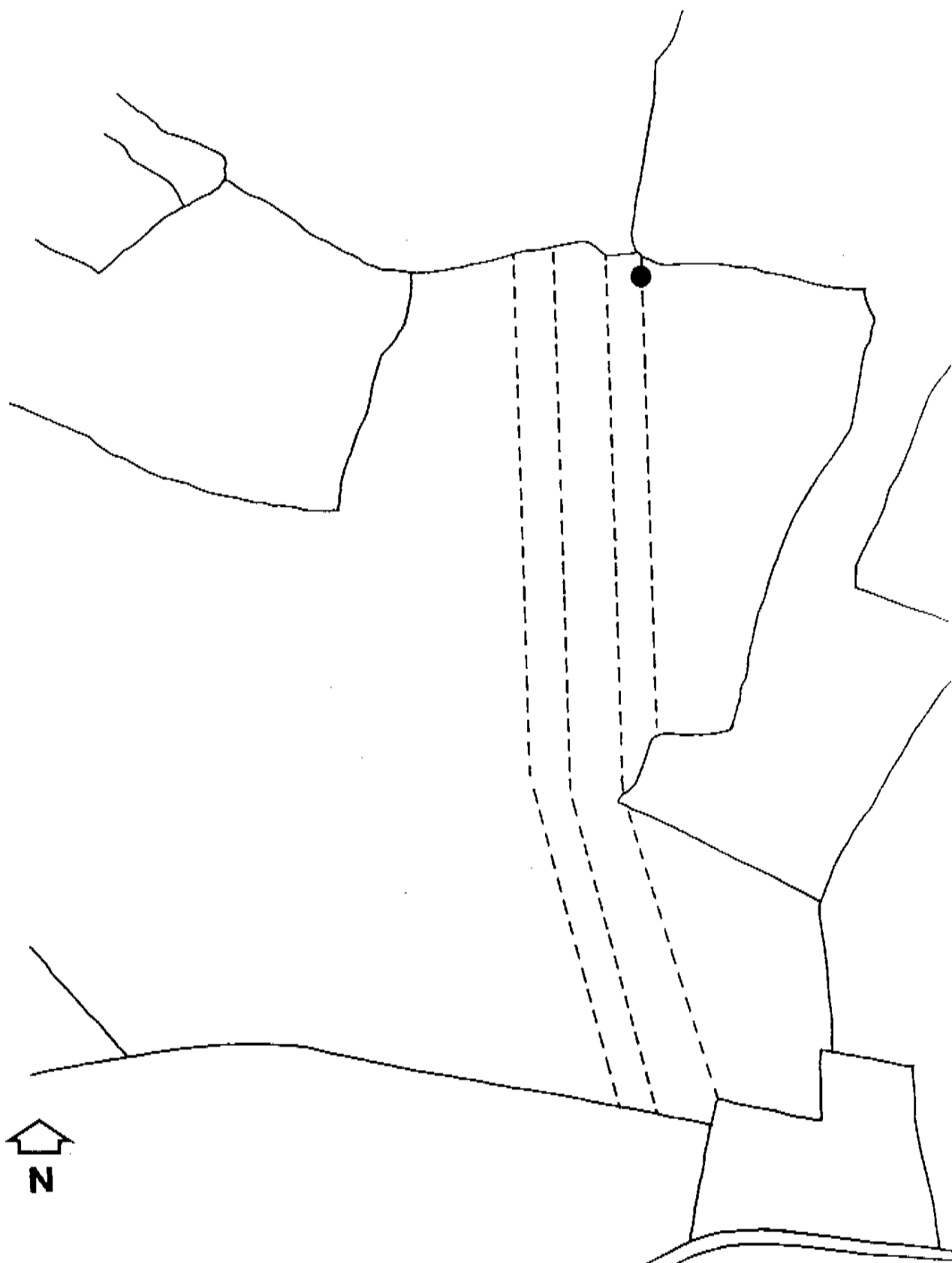


FIGURE 1
Surface Collection Survey Location Plan
Scale 1:5000



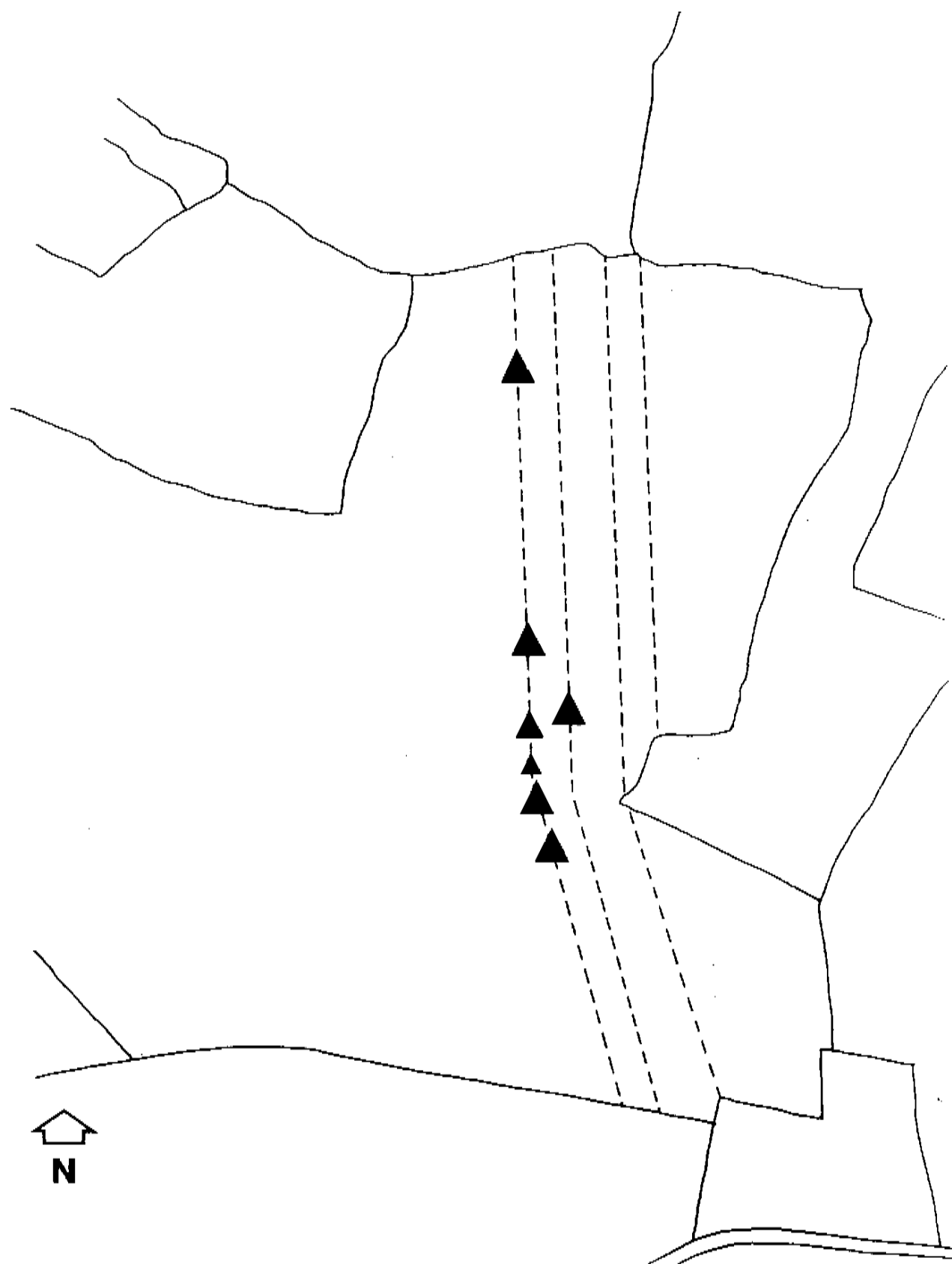
Field A

KEY

WORKED FLINT

- 1 flint
- 2 flints
- 3 flints
- 4-5 flints
- 6-7 flints

FIGURE 2 a
Surface Collection Survey
Scale 1:2500



KEY

ROMAN POTTERY

- ▲ 1 sherd
- ▲ 2 sherds
- ▲ 3 sherds

Field A

FIGURE 2 b
Surface Collection Survey
Scale 1:2500